FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1893.

How friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose

#### Nepotism

When Mr. CLEVELAND, a few days since in reply to the remark that a certain appli cant for an appointment was "a relation of yours, Mr. President," said: "Then that settles it," and proceeded to explain that nepotism is not in favor at the White House, he sent a shot that tears through severa places in the new Administration.

Not to dwell upon heads of departments, by whom their sons and others of kin have en brought in since March 4, we must declare that many Senators have fairly packed the clerkships of committees and other places within their control with relations of different degrees, sons being the chief favor ites. This sort of thing has been extensively practised heretofore by both Republicans and Democrats, but never to anything like the present extent. In the face of the Presi dent's distinct avowal, Secretaries and Sen ators have made haste to put in their relations and to revel in nepotism.

It is reported that Mr. LINCOLN once said he had "little influence with this Administration." So far as nepotism goes, it begins to look as though Mr. CLEVELAND might say the same thing with equal truth; and it can certainly be affirmed that if he is not better than his party, he is at least better than many of its leaders.

We once went to Mr. STANTON to ask him to appoint his son to be Assistant Secretary of War. "No." he said, "never! SEWARD may do such things, but I won't!"

#### This Will Not Do!

By way of suggestion or experiment, a tariff bill has been prepared by a committee of the New York Reform Club, consisting of Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON, ex-Secretary FAIRCHILD, Mr. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, the Brooklyn sage, the Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Congressman JOHN DE WITT WARNER, and Mr. E. P. WHEELER. We mention the names of the committee, because most of the gentlemen have been regarded as radical free traders and reformers to the core.

Under the Constitution of the United States it is not the special function of the Reform Club of New York to draft bills for raising revenue, but there is no law prohibiting any gentleman or any number of gentlemen from constituting himself or themselves as an amateur Committee on Ways and Means. We hold that such efforts as this of the Reform Club should be encouraged and welcomed rather than rejected or despised as intrusive and prosumptuous.

Nevertheless the bill submitted to the Reform Club by its committee will not answer for the Democratic party in the year 1893. One fatal objection applies to nearly every section of it. It is not a bill for raising rev enue only. It is a measure of protectionism. modified in many respects from the McKIN-LEX standard, but nevertheless protection ist from beginning to end. Judged by the declaration of the Chicago platform, this bill, if passed by Congress and signed by Mr. CLEVELAND, would be unconstitutional

The pretended friends of Mr. CLEVELAND among the free traders render him a poor service when they advise or urge him to recommend to Congress the passage of a tariff bill preserving and perpetuating what the Chicago platform manfully and honest ly denounces as the fraud and robbery of unconstitutional protection.

### He is No Political Parson.

It is on the twenty-fifth day of April next we think, that the Seventh Massachusetts Congress district elects a Representative in Congress to succeed the Hon. HENRY CABOT Longe, gone up higher. It is a Republican district, and Mr. Longe's successor will probably be a Republican. Yet there are pleasing possibilities for the Democrats Suppose that the Hon. WILLIAM E. BARRETT of Malden is the Republican candidate: suppose that the Hon, WILLIAM EVERETT of Quincy is the Democratic candidate. Mr LODGE has had the pleasure of beating Dr. EVERETT, but it is by no means certain that Mr. BARRETT would have the same pleasure Mr. BARRETT is foxy, but Dr. EVERETT is full of inspiration. As between Mr. BARnerr and Dr. Evenerr, it is not impossible that the voters of the Seventh Massachusetts district might prefer the poet and orator, the Mugwump Bird on his manyflowering stump, to the accomplished and patient political machinist.

The First Church of Quincy has already

expressed an opinion upon the subject. Dr. EVERETT is a clergyman as well as a lawyer a schoolmaster, a scholar, and the author poems on "Themistocles" and the "Mugwump Bird." He is a good preacher as well as a good fellow. The First Church of Quincy voted the other day upon the question of making him its temporary nastor or "stated supply." or something of that sort. We are glad to say that it rejected the Doctor decisively. It liked him, but it saw that he was too deeply tinetured with polities to be the right man for paster. Not that he could be an offensive one of the PETERS or DIXON type; but he is as full of politics as the spring is of sarsaparilla. Politics is his vocation, and schoolmastering and so on are his avocations. He is better known for his skill in gathering in the boys to the Democracy than for hi gifts for gathering in the unregenerate to the kingdom; and he whacks away at the Republicans and Tom REED and HENRY Lodge with more muscle and genius than he could possibly employ against Auld Nick. He has been too active as a politician to be unsecularized, and his friends, great as is their respect for him, think of him as ornamenting the stump rather than the pulpit.

This is fortunate for Dr. EVERETT. He is too good a fellow and too honest a man to be subjected to the disgrace that inevitably attaches to political preachers. The First Church of Quincy has nominated him as successor to Mr. Longs, and we have great pleasure in seconding the nomination.

# The Attack Upon Prince Bismarck.

The memorable scene witnessed this week in the Reichstag demonstrates that Ger mans of all political parties regard the reputation of Prince BISMARCK as a national possession. The charge of embezziement levelled against the venerable Chancellor was met by an indignant demand for the instant production of the proofs, and, when these were not forthcoming, the voice of the slauderer was drowned in an outburst of execuation

Only a lunatic could have supposed that BISMARCK might be vilified with impunity in the national assembly, which is indebted to him for its existence. Chancellor Caprivi seems to have taken the most charitable viow of AHLWARDY's latest performance, when he expressed the belief that the Anti-

agitator must be insane. It will be red that this man AHLWARDT, some time before the reassembling of the Reichswas convicted of libelling Loewe & Co., a firm of gunmakers, and was sentenced to imprisonment. When the present session of the German Parliament be gan he was permitted to take his sent, in accordance with the law guaranteeing the inviolability of members of the national legislature. Restless under the de rision with which decent men ceived his failure to make good bi charge of corruption in the contracts for furnishing weapons to the German army, he resolved to revive his notoriety by a still more startling calumny. He declared that, during BISMARCK's occupancy of the Chancellorship, fraudulent contracts had been made with Hebrew financiers, and that vast sums of money belonging to the State had been transferred dishonestly to Hebrey speculators. Among those who, he said were implicated in these transactions were besides BISMARCK himself, severallmen now Ministers, and of these he particularly named Horr Miguel, the Prussian Ministe of Finance. Summoned to furnish proofs of his accusation, he promised to produce

them on the following day, and affirmed

that they would be found decisive. When the Reichstag again met, Wednesday, AHLWARDT said that he had been unable to find the most important and decisive documents. Some of them, he thought, must be in Leipsic; others were in the possession of friends of his in the country. One of these friends (unnamed) had telegraphed, so AHLWARDT said, that he had handed the papers intrusted to him to others (also unnamed), because he was threatened with search warrants. All that the Anti-Semitic crusader could bring forward were three folio volumes, which, it turned out, were letter-press books that had been stolen from Herr MIQUEL, and that referred to certain stock transactions. The letters were simply receipts given to the Discount Company, of which Herr MIQUEL was a director, by the Roumanian Railway Company. The Discount Company is a private banking corporation which by advances of money had endeavored to save the railway from financial ruin. The letter-press books in question were at once referred to a committee which, in the course of an hour, reported a resolution to the effect that the documents had been examined and found to contain absolutely nothing that would cast a slur upon any present or former member of the Reichstag or of the Bundesrath or of the Imperial or other German government. The resolution was passed by a nearly unanimous vote, and representatives of all the political parties concurred in expressing indignation at the entirely groundless aspersion of Prince BISMARCK, whose good name, they said, was dear to every German natriot. Even Dr. STÖCKEB, formerly court chaplain, who is himself the most active promoter of the Anti-Semitic agitation, repudiated AHLWARDT, and reviled the con-

fit to represent it in the Reichstag. Disgraceful as was the part played by AHLWARDT, the incident had the interesting effect of disclosing the profound esteem with which BISMARCK is regarded even by his bitterest political opponents.

stituency which had considered such a man

# But Where is the Great Quattlebum's

Benevolent interest is felt by all philologians and other good men in the original and powerful names of BOTTSDINK, SMITH HOKE, POD DISMUKE, MEXICO MULLINS, POT SAMS, POMPANO TAGLIAFERRO SCOBBS, Col STREAT KARR, OGGLE MCJONES, RANDULPH GOONEY, ex-Congressman BOLIVAR BALL Judge SICHAEUS TREATWELL, Judge THEOPHYLACT TIFFIN of Deep Run, Doctor ANAXAGORAS TOTT of Mud Creek, Lieut. Col. SHAN GAPF of Warwhoop Crossing, SOLFEBINO SLUBBS, formerly Postmaster at Coon Cut; HUCK BRINKLEBACK, the possum eater; Col. Deplance Dupp, the ex-Consul to Corefredt; Col. SIMP JIM of Water, Handsome SIKE LOOBLUB, the private secretary of Col.Manassah Slaw; Buck WHILKINS of Baldston, CULP CORB. HACK-SON BULLPEPPER, JARR FLUFFS of Flick. Col. CHUB CUTTERSLAY of Fulton, MUNK IRISH of Sancho, and other great Georgians who have been discovered at the same time with Col. SWITHHOKE of Atlanta.

The beauty, the poetry, the extraordinar felicity of these names delights everybod; who hears them. In Georgia, at least, the richness of nomenclature which has disappeared from so many other regions of the country, seems to survive. Fifty or seventy-five years ago the East was full of INDE PENDENCE JONESES and LIBERTY WOODS and AMERICA SMITHS. Where are those good old names now? REGINALDS and RALPHS are common, but the old picturesque names are too uncommon. How many Jacks and BILLS, and how few Preserveds and Bo-RUMS and THANKGODS. Georgia deserves well of the rest of the world for maintain ing a name-system so antiquely noble and

to sweet upon the tongue. But one thing pains us. One name w miss from the roster. Where is the great, the illustrious, the ever memorable, the time-defying name of QUATTLEBUM? Who doesn't remember with mingled joy and regret the glorious QUATTLEBUM, Gen. QUAT-TLEBUM of South Carolina, the NAPOLEON of the nullification armies, the chieftain whose sonorous and strenuous name made even his own forces melt away in fear Where is the great QUATTLEBUM? Did the great QUATTLEBUM leave posterity? Let us humbly hope so. His name was, and is, too good to lose.

# Reclaiming 500,000 Acres in Holland

The project of reclaiming from the ocean the long inlet, penetrating deeply into Holland, known as the Zuiderzee, has long been discussed, but it is only recently that a practicable scheme for accomplishing this great feat has been perfected. The Commission appointed by the Dutch Government to consider the question has reported at length, and the results of its studies have been summarized by Prof. P. H. SCHOUTE

for the Geographical Magazine. The proposal is not to run a dam across the mouth of the Zuiderzee for the purpose of recisiming the whole of the enclosed area. The sea, to be sure, is to be shut out from the entire area, but only certain large tracts along the margin of the enclosed part are to be reclaimed. In the centre will be left a large tract of sandy bottom and the depression will be filled with fresh water. It will be known as the Ysel lake, and wide navigable channels will radiate from it to Important towns.

The geological features of the sea bed are. therefore, to determine the areas to be reclaimed. That part of the bottom of the Zuiderzee now covered with fertile clay, has been marked out for reclamation, while the incultivatable stretches of sand are left as the bottom of the future Ysel lake. The dike that will out the basin off from the ocean will be eighteen miles long. At present the whole 165 miles of Zuiderze coast line must be constantly watched and strengthened against the invasion of the ses, so that merely as obviating the neces-

sity of guarding so long a coast line, the eighteen-mile dike will perform an in

portant function. Water connection between the outer set and the Ysel lake will be kept up by two channels, and as most of the navigational features of the Zuiderzee will be maintained, the traffic will remain very much as at present. This is an important point gained, for the actual navigation both by sall and steam is very great. It will be of much advantage to Holland that, while over 500,000 acres of the best of land are added to its cultivatable area, the great depression of the Zuiderzee is still to be nearly as valuable as ever as a means of navigable communication between the ocean and the principal trading towns of the interior. The water, however, will be changed from salt to fresh, and the fisherice naturally will suffer.

The Commission say it will take eight years to bulld the proposed cut-off dike. It will take at least twenty-four years more to build the four great dikes that are to wall off the four large areas of clay bottom which will be reclaimed. The total cost of the reclamation works is estimated at about eighty million dollars. The Commission think the Government may well afford to contribute one-fourth of the total cost, in consideration of the kingdom's improved condition in respect of the greatly decrease dangers from the sea.

The scheme is pronounced to be advantageous and feasible with Government aid. It is mentioned among minor advantage that the immense amount of work to b provided for engineers and laborers, who at present have not sufficient occupation, will of itself be a national benefit.

The Dutch Government has just appoint ed a new Commission to report upon the working details of the scheme submitted by the committee. The sentiment of the nation is in favor of the enterprise, enor mous and costly as it is; and there scems to be no doubt that it will be carried out.

#### A Blow at Patent Medicines.

Two bills have been introduced in the Assembly by Mr. J. H. SOUTHWORTH of the Thirteenth district in this city, which are intended to regulate and restrict the sale

of patent medicines. The first of these bills is an act to confer upon the State Board of Health the power to analyze such compounds. It authorizes and requires the Board, upon receiving a fee of \$50 for such service, to cause an ex amination and analysis to be made by practical chemist of any drug, medicine, or mixture of drugs, herbs, or medicines commonly known as patent or proprietary medicines; after which the State Board o Health must ascertain and determine whether the use of such medicine may or may not endanger the public health. The bill furthermore declares that it shall not be lawful to sell or offer for sale any such drug, medicine, or mixture not prescribed by a regular physician, unless the same shall have been so examined and approved and certifled in writing by the State Board as not dangerous to the public health.

The second bill is in the form of an amend ment to section 407 of the Penal Code, and makes it a misdemeanor to offer for sale or to sell any patent or proprietary medicine not prescribed by a regular physician, without the examination and written approval

of the State Board of Health. We doubt very much whether this sort of legislation will be productive of any good to the community. In taking medicine, as in taking food and drink, people must be left very largely to the exercise of their own common sense to guard themselves against harm. By what test is the State Board to determine whether a particular proprietary medicine is or is not dangerous to the public health? It may be good for sick persons, and bad for those who are well but fancy themselves suffering from some illness. It seems to us that it would be as far as the State ought to go in this direction, to prohibit the sale of any patent medicine containing poison of any sort except upon the prescription of a doctor.

The services of the ex-President of the United States (we have only one living ex-President) are desired by many of our Western institutions of learning. The Presidency of the Indiana State University has been offered him. So has a professorship in the Chicago University, another in the Kansas State University, another in an Ohio college, and another in the Stanford University, to the law class of which he has agreed to give a course of lectures. No Eastern university has yet made him an offer. Perhaps he could be in duced to accept a chair in Columbia, or Harvard, or Yale, or Princeton. He is orthodox.

We have learned from our correspondent in Rome that a piece of American news has been printed there to the effect that Congress adopted the CHANDLER bill prohibiting immigration to this country. We are not surprised that this news excited interest in Italy, from which we have received hundreds of thous of stalwart and industrious immigrants within

the past few years. The news must have been sent to Rome by somebody who was not well informed. The CHANDLER Anti-immigration bill was not adopted by Congress, was not even brough under debate there, and was put aside as soon as introduced into the Senate last December. It was another CHANDLER Immigration bill that got through Congress the day before adjournment. classes of persons previously excluded by law t adds alien adults unable to read, crippled o blind persons without means of support, and members of such societies as justify the unlawful destruction of life or property." The law as enacted also provides that steamship companies shall procure information about steerage passengers before shipping them. It will thus be seen that the new enactment does not make any serious change in our immigra-

tion laws. The opinion prevailing in Rome that "the labor market of the United States has been closed against Italian workmen" is errone ous. That market is yet open to desirable immigrants.

The British Government is but doing its duty in preparing to use military force against the Orangemen of Ireland who threaten to rise in rebellion after home rule is established. It has recently given orders for the en largement of the barracks in Belfast, and a considerable body of troops will be despatched there, so as to be in readiness for an Orange outbreak. It is evidently determined not to be taken by surprise through the machinations of the rebellious Orangemen. As soon as the public tranquillity is menaced by Orange rebels the Queen's army will take the field. The Orange lodges in Belfast, in the other cities of Ulster, and all over Ireland will have to keep quiet if they do not want to get into trouble. Can it be supposed that the Orangemen, who are always boasting of their loyalty to the Queen, will put on their little orons and go out to fight against her?

The British Government, and its army and navy, are bound to defend the law-abiding people of Ireland against the Orange rebels These isw-abiding subjects of the Govern ment must be assured of the full protection of St. George's flag. It is not their business to fight the Orangemen.

The Irish people evidently believe that the peace will be maintained in Ireland by the Government. Though their lives are threatened by the Orangemen, they do not adopt

any means of self-defence. They do not buy runs, though the Grand Master of the Grand odge of Orangemen is armed to the teeth. They walt peacefully and quietly for home rule, feeling certain that any rebellion against

it must be crushed by the military forces of

he power which establishes it. The policy which they have adopted is at once valorous and discreet. The St. Louis Republic prints a Wash ington despatch in which Secretary GRESHAM is represented as using profane language while conversing with Senator VEST. We do not believe that Secretary GRESHAM ever uttered the oath attributed to him. He is a religious man with a reverential mind; his habit of speech is at once judicial and judicious. We never heard of him as a profane swearer while he was a Republican, and he cannot have taken to swearing since he accepted office under a Democratic Admin istration. We do not believe the Republic's despatch. If it be false, the correspondent who sent it ought to be dismissed from the service of the paper. Those who know Judge GRESHAM will testify that his language is

THE DINK BOTTS PORTRAIT. Curious, Various, and Bewildering Aspe

habitually that of a gentleman.

sions of Its Authenticity. To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir. Shameful falsehood Your pretended picture of Dink Botts is really a like ness of the great harmonizer and terrapin pacificator. enator Bill Brown; and you know it! C. Banton.

Naw Your, March 22. To the Entros or The Sux-Sir: Fome person i Georgia has imposed on your good faith in the matte of the Hon. Dink Bott's picture. The Hon, Dink Botts, a every voter in Lumpkin knows, has no moustache and instead of weighing 250 pounds or thereabouts, be has never weighed more than 120. He probably weight less than that since Hoke was taken and he was left.

Vancouta, Ga., March 22. John F. Yerr.

To the Epiron of The Spn-Sir: I desire to inform you that a base imposition has taken place. You are a party to one of the greatest acts of scoundrelism known to the journalistic profession to day, 4.4., the pairing off of a picture of one man as that of another and e tirely different person.

The picture you print as that of the Hon. Dink Bott is a picture of James M. Heatherton, editor of the Plumbers' Trade Journa', published in this city. The pic ture was taken last summer while Mr. Heatherto was visiting our manufactory in Lumpkin county, Ga and a duplicate is now framed and in this office, an can be seen at any time between S A. M. and 5:30 P. M. I do not understand how the picture came into you sarraion, and cannot see why it was touched up an Trusting you will give this a space in your parer,

remain, yours truly. Orro Hann, Superintendent Clarence II. Rose & Co. 242 WATER STREET, NEW YORK, March 20.

To rue Entrop or Tite Sux-Sir: By a singular m take, Or by intentional misrepresentation, the photograph supplied to you as that of the Hon. Dink Botts of Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, is really that of Dr. Hos kins Pharr of Ludville, Pickens county. Dr. Pharr has never been in politics, and I cannot conceive the mo tive of the imposition. I have never seen the Hon Dink Botts of Lumpkin, although he is well known to us in Pickens county by reputation; but Dr. Pharricknow intimately, and I could furnish the signatures of lozens of leading citizens of Ludville, if necessary, to support my assertion that you have printed Dr. Pharr' cture supposing it to be that of the Hon. Dink Botts of Lubville, Ga., March 22.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEN-SIT: Botts! Bosh! I ever travels with a demijohn of that size. ATLANTA, March 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN IS At hand with its edmirable portrait of our distinguished felloownsman. It is a speaking likeness of Mr. Botts, the ed, the first that I have ever seen HENRY AILEY. Dantonega, March 22.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Unless the Hon Dink Botts of Georgia ha changed greatly since hi visit to this city during the summer of 1801, your por trait of him in yesterday's Sus is far from accurate, You will observe his features as they were a the time he was North, as published in the Heior Guary Tribuse by W. G. Sibley, an editor for whom the Hon. Dink Botts formed a strong attachment during his visit I am pleased to send you a copy of that portrait

or the satisfaction it will give the readers of The Sux POREBOY, O., March 21. ORANGE LOVET From the Lebonon Dully News. terday Tax Sex contained an excellent por the Hon. Dink Botts. It must have been gratifying to its readers to get a view of this coming distinguished citizen and statesman. And what a grand, majestic fig-6 feet 2 in his stocking feet, with head erect and chest advanced, like some great Roman Senator, looking for all the world as though he might be the proudest Roman of them all. His very presence must be inspiring and the fires of a living, burning eloquence seem to b

#### and the country has need of them SHE ADMIRES PAT DONAN. And is Tired of Official Beauty and Righ-Placed Sweetness.

enkindled in him. Such men as Dink Botts are rare

To the Editor of the Sex-Sie: Will The Sex kindly present my compliments to the Hon. Pat Donan, you correspondent of to-day? And would it be asking too much to beg a position for him on The Sun's staff, at s princely salary! But, in any case, he very kind to him Mr. Editor, and see that he does not get away.

Being a woman, it is not permitted of me to revel it such language as Mr. Denan employs to ease his mind But I can think it. His words are peculiarly soothing toone's irritated and exasperated nerves, although h does not go far enough. The great American missance of modern times is the President's family. Can we ever forget the Grant children, Hayer's wife. Baby Mc Kee, and Prince Russell? Six years ago the fulsom and undeserved praise which the papers poured ove Mrs. Cleveland drove a number of my friends and my did not like to do it, but what could we do! We could not stand a daily attack of "green and yellow seasick ness." Probably thousands of other families did th same, and as people vote as they read. Mr. Clevelan retired to private life when he had every reason to expect a second term. Is it not unjust to antagonize the great mass of Democratic people against a good Administration for any reason, least of all for one so supremely silly For my part I regard the present mistress of the

White House as a commonplace woman of very ordinary ability, and as nothing more. But now the whole Hood of stale and wearisome prettiness has been turned on again, with a cradle or two thrown in. Must we endure it for four long years more, or must we look hope to Col. Slupsky and the Hon. Dink Botts Very sincerely yours. ELLA I. MCMANUS. 427 HICES STREET, BROOKLYN, March 22.

From the St. Louis Republic.
Col. Allison of the Seventh Missouri Cavairs was ordered to charge spon a Federal regiment. When a mustet ball struck him in the abdomen. While he still kept his saddle be threw up his arms and cried: "Shot through the bowels! Lord have mercy upon my poor I jumped from my horse and insisted upon ex mining the wound.

"It's no use. I'm gone," he said in a feeble voice, but ed so strongly that he consented. Upon removing his belt the hole made by a musket hall was seen but it had not even penetrated his ciothing. It was spent ball and had atruck him with force enough to raise a nodule on the abdomen as large as a wainut, but the belt acted as a shield, preventing the buile from entering the abdomen. The Colone's courage revived and he was able to mount his horse and assume command of his regiment,

# The First Feminine Clerk of a Senate Com

From the Philadelphia Press. A new departure has been made in the Senate. Senator Peffer has rejected as clerk to his committee his daughter. Miss Seihe Peffer. The committee of which he is Chairman is that to examine the several branches of the civil service. It is a committee that seidon meets, and the duties of its clerk will not be onerous This is the first time that a woman has been appointed to the clerkship of a Senate committee, although there have been instances where Senators have employed

Struck While the Iron Was Hot. From the Pintsburgh Digunch.

The man who it now looks most likely will be Post-master of Allegheny is an ordinary blacksmith, who works every day in his own shop near the upper end o

Messrs. L. Prang & Co. have just brought out their Easter cards and their Easter publications for this year. Their designs are exquisite, the combina-tions of colors exceedingly delicate, and the execution all that the most exacting criticism could require. FOUR PRESIDENTS

Have Bled in Office and Been Succeeded by Vice-Presidents.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-When Mr. Cleve and, bareheaded and facing a blizzard, was delivering his recent inaugural address, the minds of those acquainted with the history of similar events in the past naturally reverted to inauguration day, 1841, when Gen. William Henry Harrison was the hero of the occasion Like the recent inauguration day, the weather then was inclement, and one could not face i without risk. Shortly before the procession was ready to move, the firing of cannon gave the signal. It was then that Gen. Harrison appeared on the scene. A fine carriage, drawt by four as fine black horses as could be found. was in readiness, but the General insisted or proceeding to the Capitol on horseback. After some delay a spirited white horse was procured, which the General mounted from the ground, having thrown off his overcoat, and attended by two aides, the hero of Tippecano started, with hat in hand, bowing to the applauding crowd that lined each side of Tennsylvania avenue. A proud day was this for the old hero. But he died from the effects o the exposure, and subsequent harassments from office seekers, in less than one mont John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency. The way John Tyler happened to be nom-

inated for Vice-President is not, it is prob able, familiar to the present generation. The facts are especially interesting to wester Pennsylvanians. But for the circumstance of stopping for dinner, the late distinguished and venerable Andrew Stewart of Uniontown would have been nominated as Harrison' running mate and been President when Harri son died. The Whig Convention of 1840 me in early spring at Harrisburg. Clay was quite generally considered the coming man. he had enomies, especially in New York, where the Weed and Seward leaders were hostile to his nomination. Pernsylvania was a grea Clay State, and when Harrison was made nominee common consent gave to the Pennsylvania delegates the selection of the Vice President. After the Presidential nomination had been made the Convention adjourned for dinner, not, however, before it had been de termined to present the name of Andrew Stewart as the choice of the Keystone State for Vice-President, a decision in which there was apparently every reason to believe there would be a ready concurrence when the Convention reassembled. But while Stewart's friends dined, others worked for Tyler. Virginia needed placating for she, too, was disappointed by the defeat of Clay. Tyler was not the stiff sort of Whig that Stewart was, but was a stanch Virginian, though not much of a lover of Clay. Nor yet was he or his friends other wise than sore at the nomination of Harrison. On Tyler, for a variety of reasons, the ern delegates rallied, and the Southern feeling readily combined on Tyler.

When the Convention reassembled, greatly to the astonishment of Pennsylvanians and others who had signified their wish for Stew art, Tyler was nominated. When Harrison died and Tyler succeeded to the Presidence he quarrelled with the Clay Whigs, and with Mr. Clay in particular. The rest is history The Whig party was disrupted and all its fine

prospects destroyed.

Mr. Stewart in after years, in relating his own defeat and Tyler's victory in the Convention, was wont to express the belief that Simon Cameron, who was then becoming a power i Pennsylvania politics, had much to do with the bringing out of Tyler while Stewart's friends ate their dinner. Cameron was at the time a Democrat, and in some sort a personal rival of Stewart. The venerable Mr. Stewart whether well grounded or not in his belief. kent the grudge good for a long time, though as he said, time had "outlawed" the proceedings in his mind. Nevertheless, it was pleas ant to remember how near he came to being nominated for Vice-President, and that he would have been President but for that dinner

Three other Presidents have died in the early days of their terms and were succeeded by Vice-Presidents, not one of whom had been nominated with any reference to that im portant and always existing contingency Gen. Taylor was nominated over Clay as the Mexican war hero, though not known to be i Whig except in sympathy on the war issue. He was nothing but a soldier. So little inter est did he take in the nomination that the notification by the Chairman of the nominating Convention of his selection as the Whig standard bearer in the Presidential campaign never reached him, for the reason that in those days the postage rates were heavy and not always propaid. The letter informing him of the honor thus conferred o him was sent to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, under the direction of Gen. Taylor to the Postmaster at Baton Rouge that he would take out no letter that was not prepaid. The letter was found long afterward among the dead letters at Washington, when search

would take out no letter that was not prepaid. The letter was found long afterward among the dead letters at Washington, when search was made by Whigs discontented over the General's silence and the consequent understainty. Every one knows that Miliard Fillimore was nominated for Vice-President with Taylor for President. It was done to propitiate the Whigs of New York. When Taylor died and Fillimore became President the Seward and Weed Whigs of the Empire State began a factious opposition, and then followed a chain of events that led to the disruption of the Whig party and the initial sleeps to the formation of the Reputician varty.

It may prove interesting to return to the causes of Gen. Taylor's death, which were the eating of cherrles and drinking of buttermilia flete hours of exposure in the hot sun at the Washington Monument dedication, on July 4. The next or the third case of the Vice-President succeeding to the Presidency was when, a few days after his second imageration. Mr. Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson became President. The history of that time it is not necessary to further refer to, but there is an interest surrounding Johnson's flated altogether to political policy, in shaping which Mr. Lincoln had much to do. The question was not who, should Lincoln die in office, would be the best man for the great duties of President in the gravatimes in which the nomination was made and the election held. That was never thought of hut who would best bulance up things as public sentiment was then and as parties were constituted. Mr. Lincoln saunded Gen. Butler to find out whether he would take the nomination, and a special messenger was sent to him, by whom Butler returned a negative answer, saving he could not think of abandoning his position in the field for the Vice-Presidency, to preside over the Senate and be compelled to listen to endiess dehaltes, more or less stupid, without being permitted to say a word. It has been suggessed that Butler, then 52 years old, had the Presidency in view at s

better. Johnson proved to be the man. The rest is history.

The fourth case is that of Garfield. The recollection of the proceedings that culminated in his nomination instead of Grant's at Chicago is still too vivid to call for a single word. When Garfield was put up, the question was, Who shall be taken for Vice-President? Mr. Conkling's great prominence in the previous week's proceedings caused the triumphant Garfield men to turn to him to name the man. He declined. Gen. Arthur, his personal friend of long standing, was offered him. Conkling neither accepted nor declined, and Arthur teesame the candidate. The question was solely one of expediency. For the rest there is no need of repeating history. But it is a fair question, Who of the millions who were more or less active in the election of 1872 ansidered the problem, what if Garfield should die in office and Arthur become President? How many times and when has the Vice-Presidency been filled with anything like direct reference to the possibilities of the case?

When I listened to Grover Cleveland on March a 1882, pronouncing his inaugural bareheaded, in the face of a flerce bilizzard, apparently regardless of consequences, it occurred to me to ask. What if the experience of Harrison in 1841 should be repeated; how would it be? The answer was immediate Whatver were the motives that influenced the Democracy as the present, it would not be Cleveland's policy but Stevenson's that would prevail and characterize the Administration Harrison died after he had been President only three months when he was stricken down.

The possibilities of the future are always an interesting study. It is an interesting, though it may not be a strictly truthful, maxim, that it is the unexpected that is liable to happen.

POLITICAL NOTES.

You can tell a Democrat nowadays when you se-him by his confident air, his light step, his cheerfu demeanor, and his willingness to participate in other political victories ever the Republican adversaries.

The jury fees paid by the city in criminal case civil proceedings iwherein the city was plaintiff or defendant were \$1,707.

Edward Grosse is being strongly pressed by many friends for the position of Collector of Internal Revenus for the Third New York district, now held by Ferdinand Eldmann, Republican. Mr. Grosse is an ex-Assembly man. & former Assistant District Attorney, and wa of the Cleveland and Stevenson German American Democracy during the Presidential cam-paign, and devoted himself actively to the interest of the Democratic ticket. He is also Secretary of the German-American Title Guarantee Company, and was formerly one of the staff of the South-Borone, the principal owner of which, Mr. Ottendorfer, is one of his chief an porters.

The desertion of their Mugwump friends, headed b the Eccount flow, has been a sad blow to the anti-snap-pers who have been relying conndently on Magwamp support in promoting their ciaims for office in Washneton. The Mugwumps disown their aute-elec riends and albes, and there is great lamentation Those who dies at political banquets with Mugwumps are lucky if they get forks with their soup.

Asuccessor to Miles Beach, Judge of the Court o Common Piens, is to be elected in November. Judge Beach was chosen in 1879, defeating Freder.or Smyth. now Recorder, the Tammany candidate, and Ethu Root, the Republican candidate

Ex-Assemblyman John Nurphy of the Tanth district whose funeral took place last week, represented tha district when it was the Fourteenth in two Legisla tures-1881 and 1883. He was, in all, five times a car didate for the Assembly. Born in Ireland in 1845, Mr Murphy held numerous political positions. In the elec tion of 1881 he was defeated by 47 votes.

Section 1,873 of the Election Code provides that the Board of Police shall designate polling places in "the most public, orderly, and convenient portions" of each election district. The Commissioners this year, in choosing a politing place for the special elect 21st inst., made a new departure, choosing ward 34 the Bellevne Hospital as a polling place, by arrange ent with the Charities and Correction Com public place in the purview of the law.

Amajority of the States pay their legislators like ranges from \$8 a day in California down to \$1 a day in Rhode Island. New York and Pennsylvania are exceptions to the general rule. They pay their legislators, in either House, the stated sum of \$1,500 per Massachusetts pays \$750, Oh o \$600, and New Jerse, and lows \$500. A majority of the States have a tim limit for the session. It is usually sixty days. It Nevada it is forty days, but Nevada is a small State.

John J. McDonough, formerly Treasurer of the Se ond Avenue Surface Railroad Company, and mo scentiv deputy Tax Commissioner, has been appointed deputy receiver of taxes by Comptroller Myers in place of Col. David J. Austen, promoted, in Major McLean's place, to be receiver. The salary is \$8,500.

President Harrison's Federal appointees in New York ity were not, generally speaking, popular men. The amiable personal qualities do not plead trumpet tougued against their official decapitation by R. A Maxwell and others in authority. But there are so notable exceptions. One of these is the Superintenden of City Delivery at the Post Office, Edward M. Morgan lie is one of the most popular Federal officials town. It is a fact not generally known that the United States Government clears \$4,000,000 a year profi on the New York Post Office. It is its great mone; maker. Chicago comes next with an annual profit of \$2,500,000, and then Boston and Philadelphia with \$1,300,000 each. Outside of these four cities the Pos omce Department is run at an annual loss of \$15,

Mr. Harrison received in New York city at the la election more votes than were cast for him whe elected four years ago in nincteen of the States, and more than Mr. Cleveland received in sixteen of them in 1888 when defeated.

The hot scramble for the post of United States Minis ter to Mexico, which Isaac Pusey Gray got, and Buc Krigore didn't, is explained by the fact that the salar; of that post is \$17,500 a year, the same as that of Mi ister to England, France, Germany of Russia. For merly the Minister to Mexico received \$12,000. Th salary was raised to \$17,600 in 1802. Friendliness to the nation's next door neighbor !

New York city has 02 grammar schools, 77 ftr uses, 36 police stations, 20 Post Office stations, an

74 hospitals. The withdrawal of "Deadline" Brown from th Wardenship of Sing Sing prison and, incidentally, from the politics of Orange county, is expected to exercise a favorable effect upon Democratic prospects there Closely contested before that, Orange county went R publican in 1889 by 528, in 1891 by 488 for Passet and by 661 for Harrison in 1892. It is the only count in the State except Monroe in which the Rep have not been losing, and much of the difficult which the Democrats have been laboring has been du to the interference of prison guards, orderlies, and keepers from across the Hudson with Orange county affairs In Newburgh, where this Inte been most injurious, Harrison's majority in November county is represented by a Republican Congressman in Washington and by a Republican State Senator in Albany. Both should be Democrats.

The Homestead troubles, it was expected by many, would make a considerable difference in the vote Allegheny county, Pa., the seat of the disturbance 1888 Mr. Harrison received in Allegheny county 40 votes; in 1842 he received 45,788, a gain of 676 Weaver, the Populist, who was expected to make great gains in Allegheny, received in that county bu votes, while the temperance candidate, who was pected to fall behind, had 1,150. The result in Allegheny was a series of surprises all round.

The Thirteenth ward of this city pays the least nount of taxes of any ward in town.

The total role cast for Democratic candidates for Congress in this city at the November election was 108, 205. The Republican vote for Congressmen was of 286; a Democratic majority of 76,000, the same as for President.

The Albany Argus, which on page 18 of this year's almanae credits Gen Weaver to Ohio, and on page 120 gives Kentucky to the Populists by 65,000 majority instead of to the Democracy by 40,000) has made th wonderful discovery that R. A. Maxwell nover was In surance Commissioner, as stated by THE SCK. He was Insurance Superintendent. It presumes to correct Tue Sox, but it is the Argus which is in error. A con appointment comes from an executive officer, is for fixed term, and, usually, is subject to legislative co firmation. A superintendent is an appointed whose tenure is uncertain and terminable. Prior to January, 1860, the insurance Department was a bureau of the State Comptroller's office, and as the Comptroller is member of all the commissions-Land Office, Caus Board, Charity Board, Board of Equalitation, an Board of Canvassers-and the Superintendent of It surance is not, it is customary to speak of the former as Commissioner, and the latter by his technical title of Superintendent. The Comptroller is elected by the people; the Superintendent is appointed by the Governor. That is all there is to the matter,

Comptroller Myers's term expires on Jan. 1, 1894. He will be 50 years of age on Jan. 11, ten days later.

According to Hurper's Weekly " many of the older Democrats" of Massachusetts have not taken the trouble to answer the query of the Massachusette Civil Service Association as to what they think of civil service reform. George Fred Williams, who was beats for redection to Congress by 2,557, declares that it is

The determination of J. Sicat Passett to return to active politics by being a candidate for the State Set ate in the Eimira district this fall seems to be a wis one The district under the new apportionment has a Republican majority of about 1,500. Mr. Passett is young man. He will not have turned 40 on e ection day, and he is one of the few young Republicans of prominence in the State, the other being veterans of long service. Resides this, Mr. Passett's antagonist in Elmira, David B. Hill, has moved to Albany, and the Republicans have a good foothold in Elmira, as the suit of a successful fusion with one of the Democratic factions there in the spring of 1892.

An evidence of the apparent inability of the Repub cans to keep up with the political procession has been shown recently in North Pakets. A United States senator was to be elected there, and the Republicans had a ma crity in both branches of the Legislature. They fall to Wrangling and disputing among themselves, and a Democrat was as a result sent to the United States Senate, giving the Democrats control of that brdy by one vote. Now that the Democrat who the Republican Legislature permitted to be elected in securely seated in Washington, some belated Republicans have discovered that he left that city fourteen years ago under a cound financially. Frank liation is said to be of the opinion that under the Revised Statutes the statute of limitation does not extend to this case, and there is much heated discussion about it. The episode occurred in 1879. What the Repub cans hope to gain by a conflict with the statute of limitations about a matter they cannot change, is no clear. One would think that a political statute of limita-tions had operated to deprive many of them of their usefulness in North Dakota and classwhere, but it would seem that such is not the case.

SUNDEAMS.

name or a pet name for the State. There is a strong entiment expressed in favor of "The Evergreen State," -Kansas has an attractive, unmarried young woman preacher of the Universalist faith. She is a regularly ordained minister and an elequent apoetle of the larger

A trapper brought into Sand Point, Lisho, the other day the skins of sixty eight martons sixteen beavers, three welverines, one bear, and two minks, the result of his winter's work in the mountains around that

-A Missouri paper prints, unfortunately without specifications, drawings, and affidavits the following interesting but incomplete story. In a naing a min-eral shaft in Newton county recently a cavity was spened at a depth of fifty-three feet, in which many snakes were found."

-The Northwest is sending immense quantities of shingles to the East just now. Fifteen to twenty one loads a day was the average freightage of this com-modity passing through Seattle in the first hair of the month, and one day a solid train of thirty car loads of thingles left that point for the East. -It is not land vegetation merely that is large in the

corthwest, but the plant life of the sea. Among the sheat of the British Columbia coast the aigs and kelp, which on the Atlant c side of the continent seldom grow to be more than six feet long, are found thirty feet in length, and at the ebb and flow of the tide their long, leathery leaves are often seen in par-allels along the surface, tike evaggerated hip pads.

-One of the intest inspiratents added to the thiers kit of crooked contrivances is a walking case with a spring clip at the end in place of a ferrule, opened by ressing the hand a end and closing of timest, identical tended principally for use by shapiliters. With it articles can be lifted from behind the counter when salesman's attention is elsewhere, or from all sorts of places and in all sorts of ways. It is known as a lifting stick." -Old United States Army Regulations may that the

soldier's cap should be worn janutely, with a little stant over the right eye. The origin of that custom may have been in the attempt to shade the eye while aiming, but it is no longer observed, and, indeed, most officers would reprove a soldier who tipped his cap or beimet conspicuously on one side. The American sol-dier offers a marked contrast in that respect to the there are the canadian militarian, for they wear little "pork pie" hais that are tipped so far on one side that they would fail off at the slightest motion were it not for a strap beneath the chin

-An alligator known to be over 120 years old was killed by a ninny ignorant of its history near Thibo-deau, La, a few days ago. The animal has lived in a portion of a bayou running through a large sugar estate, there certainly since 1773, and was regarded, at a discreet distance, as somewhat of a pet. The original settler on the land, great-grandfather of the present owner, started in 1770 to clean out the numerpresent owner, started in 1773 to clean out the numer-ous alligators. One baby alligator escaped with the loss of several inches of its tail. It was subsequently spared when opportunity to kill it offered, and has ever since lived in the same place, known to succeeding generations by very frequent sight, and its identity and the record of its age thus preserved. It was active and healthy when the uninformed sportsman shot it.

-The passenger agent of one of the great transcontinental lines and last week: "The Swedes are go-ing West in greater numbers than ever. You remember an attempt was lately made to get them settled on the abandoned farms of New England, and a good many of them left their homes in Dakots to take those farms, but, Lord: you can't make anything out of those rocks. They thought it would be an advantage o be near the large towns of the East with their shope and schools, but they made a mistake, and are going West again. The Canadian Government is giving away land in the Edmonton district that is good for grain and root crops, and the climate seems to just suit the Sweles. Over 800 families of them went up there last year, and they are expecting more this year."

-At a private dinner up town one of the dishes was birds' nest soup. It proved to be a chicken soup with the solid materials strained out and the liquid thickned and enriched by the birds' nests, which were procured of a Chinaman. Old books of travel represent the Asiatics as putting the nests into soups and stews. That is gammon. The birds who make these nests usa, among other materials, long strands of a tough, whitish seaweed, the strands forming the outer shell or basket of the nest, and by their stickiness assist in securing it to the rock. By the time the birds have emigrate these bits of seaweed are washed clean by rains and are dried in the sun. Then is when they are extracted by Chinese gatherers and made into parcels for sale They form strips about eight inches long, somewhat of appearance of Iceland moss, light, shiny, translucent, and of no positive taste.

-"The art atmosphere that we hear so much about does not exist in America," says an old travelier, "You get a little of it in the cities, to be sure, but is has not affected the people. You find no art in the carving or weaving or pottery making of our rural population. Now, look at this," and he produced a delicate little vase of rich red cloisonne, with a graceful design about the neck. "Imagine an American farmer turning out such a thing as that ! Tet, I got that of a Japanes: in a way-back mountain district on man who had never been to a city, had seen little of art of any sort, except his own, and, in fact, had no communication with the world. In a mountain village in our country you would find a sawmill, or, at most, a chair factory, but nothing that could pass for an art. But the Americans are the quickest people in the

world, and they will come to it, in time." -"One of the hardest things to realize on," said a pawnbroker to a Chicago Tollous reporter, "is a violing never make much of an advance on such an instr ment. Not long ago a man brought in one and asked what I would give him on it. I told him \$5. He turned white. He asked me if I knew what that violin was worth. I told him I did. I knew it was worth about violin that was worth \$10. No one but a musician would ever know the difference. I told him I never could make any one but an old musician believe it was worth any more than a poor violin. I had rather ad-vance a man \$10 on a \$15 overcoat than \$5 on a \$100 violin, unless I happened to know where I could get a purchaser for the violin. I might sell the overcoat for what I advanced on it, but I never could get the m or anything near it on the violin. A violin in a pawn broker's shop is a hoodoo."

-Some time a great deal of money will be made by the sale of islands that line the shores of Puget Sound and extend northward along the coast to Alaska. There are thousands of them, varying in dimension from mere points of rock, uncovered at low tide, to wooded areas larger than Staten Island and much more plo turesque; for, everywhere in view is green and placid water, enlivened by the painted canoes of the Indians vessels hown from monster togs-and there is a background of magnificent mountains, snow topped and Alpine in outline. There are no such places for summer residence in the world, and although further north than New York the climate is softer and more equable than on this coast. They could, indeed, be occupied the year around by men doing business in Scattle. Ta-coma, Vancouver, and New Westminster, provided they had private steamers to take them to town. In the matter of beauty this great archipelago far exceeds the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence that sprang into popularity twenty-five years ago.

-Sailor men who have seen pictures and read de-scriptions of the Viking ship which is soon to start from Norway across the Atlantic to this city predict that her voyage may prove an eventful one in ways not so far set forth. She had a narrow escape from being crushed to splinters in the ice on her trip to Christiansend, and her crew nearly froze to death. She is much smaller than was Lief's ship, and sailor men say the Viking ship was nover intended for ocean you ages. The bulwark protection is not considered to be ufficient for the wash of the big Atlantic waves. The Viking ships were not decked over. This one is to have a canvas screening to protect the saamen, but sailors don't think this will avail much. The vessel they say. is little more than a big open rowboat, excellent in its way and day and for the kind of trips the Vikings made, but not calculated to well stand a long ocean voyage. Even Lief's big ship made a coasting trip to America. The seamen who are to bring the ship over seem to have no fear whatever concerning the trip, but many sailor men will watch its fortunes with anxiety as well as interest.

-There is one difference between American and European theatres as marked as their schedule of prices and their ushering system, and that is in the marter of "dressers." The European manager employs about half a dozen dressers, who act as body servants of the leading actors in his company and are regular employees of the house, like gas men cleaners, and scene shifters. The American actor, however, dresses himself or else hires a man to assist him. When he does hire a man it is usually a fellow player who is "doing" amail paris, and is glad of the chance to increase his \$10 wages by \$5 from the leading of heavy man or first comedian. The dresser has not only to assist in changing his master's contume, a performance requiring great expedition, but makes repairs, folds, and puts away the clothing packs and unpacks the trunks, and sees that the dressing table is supplied with paints, wigs, combs. and other needful articles. In the European theatres the dresser seldom or never acts though he is often heas, laturheas, or loss of voice. He is generally prompt quiet, a little obsequious and hopeful of tips at the end of a run or of a season. Probably ne will never become a fixture in the American theatres, for the American actor is paid so much more liberally than the European actor that the manager thinks he can afford to hire his own servitor should be see fit is employ one.

Increase the Blameter of Rotation

From the Atlan a Constitution.

The nullification of the ex-oliton holders should be extended rapidly to those who have been holding since during the past four years.